Ex-President of Guatemala Openly Charged With Instigating the Crime-Mexico Secking the Extradition of One of High ninent Supporters His Carent

The assassination of the former President of Guatemala, Cen. Lisandro Barillas, in the city of Mexico is one of the most sensaoral crimes connected with Central American history in recent years. It is charged that the murder was a political act and Gen. Lima, a prominent supporter of the present President of Guatemala, is accused of complicity in the crime. The Mexican Government is now seeking to secure the extradition of this man and shows every disposition to punish all con-

On the evening of March 7 as Gen. Barillas was walking across the Seminario Plaza in Mexico city about dusk a young man ran up to him and, after looking him squarely in the face as though to make sure of his victim, drew a knife and re-peatedly plunged it into him. Gen Barillas ed almost immediately.

The assassin was caught by a Mexican gendarme. He acknowledged his crime and said he had killed Barillas, because latter, while President of Guatemala, had burned his shop at Ocos. This statement was evidently a lie, for the as does not appear to be over 18, and sixteen years have passed since Barillas was Presilent of Guatemala.

The prisoner was taken to the Beien prison, where, according to the Mexican law, he was confined in "bartolino," a narrow dungeon, where he was allowed to see no one until the inquisitorial Judge got ready to examine him. Owing principally to the influential position which Barillas held at the head of the large colony of Guatemalan exiles under the large colony of Guatemalan exiles under the protection of the Mexican flag in Mexico city, and the immediate cry raised by them that Barillas had been murdered for political motives, the Mexican authorities took up the prosecution of the case with unusual energy.

The detectives found the abode of the

in, and there they discovered quietly in bed another Guatemalan, who gave his name as Bernado Mora. He was at duce taken to Belen prison and put also in

Each of the prisoners was examined saparately. They told conflicting stories, whereupon they were brought face to face and required to sustain their statements each in the presence of the other. They both maintained a stoic indifference and little was ascertained beyond the fact that they were Guatemalans, and that the right e of the man who committed the murder was Florencia Morales.

But other evidence was found. Members of the Guatemalan colony who had already charged that their leader had been murdered by hired assassins sent from their country by its President, Estrada Cabrera, produced evidence that Mora had been a member of Cabrera's secret police, and a witness was found who recognized Morales as a former doorkeeper or messenger at the residence of Jorge Galan, chief of the Guatemalan secret service. A careful search of the room where Mora was found in bed revealed a sheath hidden under the seat of a chair, and it was found that the long knife with h Morales committed his crime fitted

Another witness was found who had taken sage on the steamer from San José de temals on which the two prisoners and embarked for Salina Cruz, whence they ook the train for Mexico city. This witas declared that Mora had an abundance of money, gambled a great deal on the embarking at Salina Cruz volunteered to pay the railroad fare of one Velarde. nalan exile, to the City of Mexico.

Velarde was in the ranks of Gen. del Castillo during the revolutionary movement against Guatemala last summer, and upon his arrival in Mexico City it appears that he procured the room for the two prisoners in which they lived up to the time the mur-

der was committed. He subsequently presented them to Gen. Barillas as loyal friends of the cause which he represented. Although it has not been ascertained that Velarde did this knowing that the two conspirators were seeking the General's life, it is pretty wall determined that Morales and Morasought the interview for the purpose of knowing their man and marking him.

Thus the evidence secured by the Judge of Instruction has completely broken down the statements of the two prisoners, and it is now reported that they have confessed that they were commissioned by Cabrera officials to assassinate Gen. Barillas.

The rule of Gen. Barillas as President of Guatemala was marked as being one of the most moderate "hat country or any of the Central American States has ever known. He came into power by accident, upon the death of Gen. J. Rufino Barrios, who was killed in battle at Chalchusps in an attempt to enforce his proclamation uniting the five Central American States under one central Government.

Upon receiving the news of the death of Barrios Guatemala City was thrown into a state of panic. The uncertainty of what was going to happen eseemed to paralyze all officials of the Administration; and even Barundia, the Minister of War, who every one expected would jump into the brach and take command, held back.

It was to him that many of the atrocities committed during the regime of Barrios have since been imputed, and there is ample evidence to show that if he had been allowed to be President his rule would have been a despotic and bloody one. But he waited.

There was one person who did not Jose has been a despotic and bloody one. But he waited.

ample evidence to show that if he had been allowed to be President his rule would have been a despotic and bloody one. But he waited.

There was one person who did not lose her head. That was Mme. Barrios, wife of the dead President. She knew Barundia well, and she foresaw the consequences if he were allowed to succeed her dead husband, and she acted.

While the funeral was in progress there came marching into the city with reenforcements from Quezaltanango a mild mannered man who had never distinguished himself much in any way, but had risen from the ranks as a soldier to become a commissioned officer in the army, and eventually Jefe Politico, or Military Governor, of Quezaltenango. His name was Manuel Lieandro Barillas.

Barrios, as though inspired with the duty she had to perform, hurried back from the funeral and as she alighted from her enriage and hastened into her home she encountered Barillas.

"You are just the man I want," she exclaimed, and hastily she stated her fears. Barundia must not rule. You have an army at your command. Barundia is still at the cemetery. Send your most trustworthy officer with an escort and arrest him at once, and then proclaim yourself Provisional President."

Barillas accepted this command of the wife of the President as he would have obeyed one from the President himself, and selecting one of his officers he gave him the order to arrest Barundia. Barundia arrested, there followed the proclamation announcing Barillas as Provisional President for six years.

During those six years Barillas distinguished himself by being a thorough republican. He received all comers with the simplicity of an ordinary, everyday business man. He made no attempt at display, and when he went forth from his palace he was frequently unattended by a military, escort of any kilid.

His rule was na ser arbitrary, but he sought levely to account the law as it was written, and when his term of office was about to

GUATEMALA MURDER PLOT

expire he surprised every one by announcing that he would not be a candidate for reelection and that he proposed to do everything in his power to have a free election by the people. Although no one helieved him the people. Although no one helieved him to the time, the result showed that he was in earnest, and Reina Barrios was elected to succeed him, whereupon he quietly retimed to his coffee plantations near Quezaltenango.

tenango.

Reina Barries, inspired with a leve of pomp and military splendor and a desire to do extraordinary things, plunged his country into extravagance which eventually caused his downfall. The economic conditions which this extravagance brought about caused an uprising against him, and about caused an uprising against him, and although hereconded by means of his well disciplined agmy is putting it down, he lost his head after ordered the recention of Don Juan Aparicio, the head of one of the leading families of Guatemais, of whom he had compared the programment of the leading families of Guatemais, of whom he

disciplinated army is mitting it down, he lost his bead anti-ordered the execution of Don Juan Aparicio, the head of one of the leading families of Guatemals, of whom he had peremptorily demanded money.

Shortly after this he was killed by a German who had been in the employ of Aparicio. He was sucqueded by the present ruler, who is now charged with sending assassins to Mexico city to take the life of Barilias.

During the administration of Reima Barrics, Barillas lived suicily on his plantation attending to his coffee crops. He was reputed to be very very wealthy. He took no interest in politics until he was forced out of the country by the despotic rule of Cabrers.

Labrers' the Drower was as suiden and anexpected a fact of Barilias. He had been a lawyer at Quezaltenango, became a Judge and finally for certain qualities presumed to have been discovered in him by Reina Barricia he was called to Guatemala City and for a Face in his Cabinat. He then became Vice-President.

Upen the death of Reima Barrics, Cabrera convisced his collegagues that he was President until elections could be held. The elections followed, but they consisted in marching the soldiers up to the hallot boxes with alips of parer containing Cabrera's name, and accordingly it was duly announced that Cabrera was elected for the constitutional period of six years.

Cabrera might have ruled as peaceably as Barillas, but he saw denspiracies on every hand and took extraordinary precautions to project his life. He saw enemies in men who may have been his friends, and he began a series of persecutions.

On one occasion he was seen walking arm in arm with one of his Generals at a public ball, conversing in a most friendly manner, and on the very next day he gave orders for that officer's arrest. Thus his rule has continued, until he has driven the heads of the most influential families out of the country, and Mexico City is crowded with the safe was seen the revolution was started, but Cabrera proved himself too strongly intrended to be overthrown. Al

GUATEMALA MAY ARBITRATE.

Minister at Washington Urges Government to Make Proposal to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The only development here to-day in the strained diplo-matic relations between Mexico and Guatemala was the announcement by Dr. Toledo Herrarte, the Guatemalan Minister, that he had advised his Government to refer to arbitration the questions involved in the controversy with Mexico. He has reseived no reply to the suggestion nor has he had any other advices from his Government in the last twenty-four hours.

The Gustamalan Minister, who called

at the State Department to-day, expressed the opinion that Mexico could not well re fuse to arbitrate if the offer was made by the Guatemalan Government. Under an existing treaty, in the adoption of which Mexico took the initiative, calling a convention at the City of Mexico, both Powers stand pledged to submit to arbitration all controversies arising, except those relating to invasions or questions of national honor. The main point of the controversy between Mexico and Guatemala is over the surrender of Gen. Lima, a military commander

and citizen of Guatemala, who is wanted in Mexico for the alleged assassination of Gen. Barillas. Dr. Herrarte believes the dispute is one which falls within the pale of the ex-

tradition treaty.

The feeling is very strong at the State
Department that some peaceful means of
settlement, by arbitration or otherwise,
will be found and that war between the two The Mexican Anthassador was at the State Department again to-day, but declared he had received no advices from his

State Department again to-day, but declared he had received no advices from his home Government.

MEXICO CITY. May 7.—The statement was made here to-day on high Government authority that the differences existing between Mexico and Guatemala will soon be peacefully settled. It is reported that Gen. Lima and Col. Bone are to be tried in that country for alleged conspiracy in having planned and directed the assassination of ex-President Barillas.

It is argued that as the plot was formed in Guatemala they can be tried there not withstanding the fact that the actual assassination was committed in Mexico.

It is also reported that President Cabrera has advised the Mexican Government that he will resign from the Presidency as soon as he can arrange his affeirs.

Not too much importance is attached here to a trial of the two alleged conspirators by the Guatemalan authorities. Both Lima and Bone hold close personal and political relations to President Cabrera.

GUATEMALA UNQUIET.

Sale of Liquor Stopped in Honduran Port by Order of Commander Fullam.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.-The steamer Anselm, which arrived here last night, after touching at Belize, reports conditions quiet in Honduras and the trouble now transferred to Guatemals. On account of the drunkenness in Puerto Cortes and the many difficulties which had occurred in consequence Commander Fullam of the Marietta found it necessary to close all the grog shops in the town.

The five Nicaraguans screeted by the marines for assaulting and cutting an American negro were still in confinement and in irons on the Marietta. The prisoners were so grimy that they were drawn up on the wharf in a row and the hose played upon them before Commander Fullam would allow them to be brought on board the Marietta.

Marietta.

During the last few weeks Puerto Barrios has been extensively fortified and a large Gustemalan military force is stationed there, earthworks have been run up at Port Livingston also. There is great unrest among the natives with prospects of a revolution should any Guatemalan revolutionists land on the Atlantic coast of the resultion.

JUSTICE SUES FOR SALARY.

Pitzgerald of Brooklyn Takes Action Against Comptroller Metz.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the

Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn applied to Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn yesterday for a writ of mandamus compelling Comptroller Metz to pay him his salary as Justice for January, February and March, 1907, less 10 per cent. February and March, 1907, less 10 per cent, which the court directed the Comptroller should deduct in order to pay certain claimants who had judgments against the Justice Justice Kelly did not sign the papers yesterday, but instead wrote certain memorands thereon in which he asks what claims or liens have been released and what amounts are to be paid by the Comptroller and what amounts the comptroller and what amounts the comptroller and what amounts the comptroller and what amounts when the comptroller and what a comptroller and what are comptroller a

SAYS HIS CONDUCT MADE UTILI-

lass Meeting in Brooklyn Hears a Tribute to the Late E. W. Huffeut and a Denunciation of Schator McCarren—Eisberg Law and Utilities Bill Indorset.

The Advisory Committee of One Hundred composed of the various civic bodies in Brooklyn, which consider matters of the public weal, held a mass meeting last night in Borough Hall to advocate the passage of public utilities bill. The chief speaker William M. Ivins, and he took occasion at the outset to pass a eulogy on the late Ernest W. Huffcut, who committed suicide last week, as Mr. Ivins said, from the pressure of overwork, largely in the preparation of the bill.

The room was filled with the representatives of the various organizations and had applauded vigorously the declaration of Borough President Coler that he believed Gov. Hughes to be the "best Democratic Governor this State has ever had." Then he introduced Mr. Ivins as a Republican to

talk about the measure. Mr. Ivins referred to the "great tragedy" that had come upon the State on last Sat-

urday, and said: "Mr. Huffout was a scholar and in the best and truest sense a gentleman and a patriot. He had broken down largely by his work in the preparation of this bill, to which he had given the best of his mind and labors. I see flags all about me here, symbols of patriotism. I know what it means to go on the firing line, to give one's life, if necessary, for one's country in battle. Such men have the inspiration of the roll of drums and the cheers of endeavor. The men who do civio work for the country, such as Mr. Huffout did, are as surely just

as courageous as soldiers on the firing line.
"Mr. Huffcut was in the forefront of the battle for civic virtue in this State. He needed and had no drumbeat or cheer of battle to spur him on. In silent, reverent courage he kept at his work. He fell like the truest of soldiers, worn out for the cause for which he had splendidly and brilliantly contended in the past. Much of the work in this bill was his. That bill is going to be enacted into law. It is going to be the monument not only of Gov. Hughes, but of

the Covernor's late legal adviser."

Mr. Ivine then told how only a week ago he epent an evening in Albany with men on both sides of the bill and said that he never heard more brilliant and more wise comment on the measure than Mr. Huffcut then gave. He added:

"And to think that he is now deadworn out, the result of this work! Oh, the pity of it; the pity of it! God rest his soul!" Before Mr. Ivins began to speak President Coler, who presided, said the meeting was called "to uphold the hands of a people's Governor and to express our shame over the conduct of some of the misrepresentatives of our two parties who have leagued themselves together in the Legislature to defeat his measures." He closed by taking

this whack at Senator McCarren: "Fortunately, the issue is made plain by the character of the leaders on both sides. On the one hand we have Charles E. Hughes, of whose character I need say nothing. On the other hand we have Patrick Henry McCarren, of whose character likewise I need say nothing. On the one hand we have a combination of Republicans and Democrats who have stood for decent Democrats who have stood for decent measures in the Legislatures of the past; on the other hand we have the Captains and Colonels of the Black Horse Cavalry. On the one hand we have all the decent forces of society; on the other we have an evil combination of Democrats and Republicans determined to betray the people who elected them and to serve only the

masters who pay them."

Mr. Ivins said that the real authors of the bill were the corporations that had brought about a condition of things which made the bill necessary by abusing their prigileges. He referred to Senator Depow's recent speech against the bill and said:

He referred to Senator Depew's recent speech against the bill and said:

"I say no man is more responsible for the framing of this bill than Chauncey M. Depew, who for the last twenty-five years in his capacity as a railroad man has been aborting the Legislature of this State. Instead of using his jocular powers for the influencing of the Legislature he should have been the editor of a humorous journal. In that case we should not have been where we are now and he would not have been where he is now."

we are now and he would not have been where he is now."

Mr. Ivins then went after McCarren and his effort to repeal the Elsberg bill. He said the effort would fail and that it was wrong to charge the failure to receive bids for new subways upon the bill.

"I'll tell you what is true." he said, "and that is the Elsberg bill did not make money tight in London. The Interborough's managers want to have this bill so revised that they can get another seventy-five years grip on the new subways."

Mr. Ivins then said that the utilities bill was "as truly the work of the people as any bill as ever will have been passed" and he denied the truth of the printed stories that he had been consulting privately with Senators about the measure. He said that the trouble with the corporations was that they had caused laws to be passed which put

trouble with the corporations was that they had caused laws to be passed which put them outside the pale of law and that when the utilities bill was passed they would have to learn the lesson that they were not greater than the State, but were smaller.

He discussed at length the power of removal clause and the appeal to the courts provision which were sought to be incorporated. He said the only way to enforce an order of the proposed commission would be by an appeal to the courts and he declared that the power of removal was only such as the President of the United States, can exercise "in five minutes" to remove commissioners, a power which a President has almost never exercised.

He declared that the provisio s for the supervision of employees were simply to guard the safety of the people and that they were no more harsh than some of the sanitary measures that are laws or the Federal statutes regarding the supervision of banks or those of the State supervising insurance. He dwelt upon the meaning of "adequate service," as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States and declared that the spirit of the Constitutions of the country and the State were embodied in the bill and that there was no need of inserting the provisions which the rairroad managers desired so long as the right of the writ of certiorari exists.

J. Aspinall Hodge followed Mr. Ivins at length and read three sections of the bill which the railroads asked to have stricken out. He contended that the State would not take charge of the employees of the corporations, and answered various inquiries that were made by men in the audience as to the scope of the measure. He devoted alarge part of his adrress to answering the arguments of the Board of Trade of Buffalo and told how he and Mr. Ivins were asked to speak before that body and were limited to about five minutes each in what they had to say.

The resolutions which were passed on has almost never exercised.

He declared that the provisio s for the

they had to say.

The resolutions which were passed on the Elsberg bill had this to say of McCarren Whereas the Democratic leader of a Re publican Legislature, acting upon behair of the transit trust, has arrogantly declared his determination to not only defeat the public utilities bill, but to repeal the Elsberg

Resolved, That this meeting heartily indorses the Elsberg law and insists that it must not be repealed until it has had a fair trial; and we hereby urge the city authorities to take full advantage of the law, which has not been done up to the present time.

The resolutions about the public utilities bill after demanding its ensotment said:

Whereas the paid agents, attorneys and supporters of a corrupt financial system are making a desperate effort to defeat the bill and have apparently succeeded in occuring a

temporary control of the State Legislature now therefore bait

Resolved. That we, the representatives of nearly all the civic organizations of Brooklyn heartily indorse the attitude of Gov. Hughes, knowing that he stands for a clean, honest and non-partisan administration of our Com-

The resolutions will go back to the various civic bodies represented to be adopted and forwarded to Senators and Assemblymen. It was voted then to keep tabs on the legislators in their subsequent action.

COMPLAINS OF THE POLICE. The Pather of the Mining Grady Girl is Bitter to His Oriticisms. Andrew J. Grady, the caretaker on the catate of ex-Mayer Thomas Nolan of Troy, at Washington avenue and 18th street.

whose fourteen-year-old daughter Eliza-beth disappeared on April 20, said last night that he has not found any trace of the girl. Nor was there any information as to the whereabouts of Policeman Theodore D. Hess, who left the city several days after the girl and for whose arrest Commissioner Bingham has issued an order on suspicion of having abducted her.

The father was very bitter in his criticism of the police, and said he will ask Commissioner Bingham this morning to compel Inspector Sweeney and Capt. Kreuscher of the West 152d street station to explain why they let Hess get away.

"My girl disappeared on April 20," eaid Mr. Grady. "That was Saturday week last.

Mr. Grady. "That was Saturday week last. On the following Monday I had good evidence to suspect Hees and communicated with Capt. Kreuscher and the inspector. Next day Hess was on his old post near our home and remarked to a friend of mine that he was under suspicion, he thought. "Then I again notified the captain and urged them to act and arrest him. But they did nothing. On Friday I got a special delivery letter from a woman in Stamford, Conn., who signed herself E. K. B., in which she declared she had seen Elizabeth with a man closely answering Hess's description at the furnished room house of Mrs. Smith, at 780 Second avenue, on the preceding Saturday—the day my little girl was lured away.

away.

"I gave this letter to Capt. Kreuscher.
All this time, mind you, Hess was under suspicion but on post daily. He was even in the police station after I gave the letter to the captain but that night disappeared.

"Now I am not saying the police are trying to shield him, but God knows I've got good reason to complain of the way they've acted."

At the West 152d street station, where

reason to complain of the way they've acted."

At the West 152d street station, where the policemen are all supposed to be making a hunt for the girl by express command of the Commissioner it was said last night by the lieutenant on the desk that he "guessed" Detective somebody or other was "working on the case."

"Are you doing anything in particular?" he was asked.

"Hell, no!" he said. "That case is nearly, a week old. We've got other things to look after in this town, ain't we?"

There was a tip out last night that several Pinkerton men have been put on the case in the last twenty-four hours by some mysterious influence which does not at all like the way the regular sleuths have gone about it. There was a hint also that Gen. Bingham might be able to say who will ultimately pay the Pinkerton men.

DIVORCE FOR JUDGE WILLS. Echo of a Family Row That Was Sensational Six Years Ago.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—Special Master Eckard P. Budd of Mount Holly filed a report in the Court of Chancery to-day recommending that Judge Benjah P. Wills pe granted an absoluté divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion. The tes-timony before the Master revived a scandal which stirred Burlington county about six years ago to the point of organizing a tar and feathering party after the advent of Harry A. Baxter of Great Neck, L. I., in the Wills home.

Judge Wills was married in 1876 and he and Mrs. Wills lived happily until 1901, when Baxter came to Mount Holly and began courting Judge Wills's daughter. Baxter was then a stranger in the munity, but some time later Judge Wills discovered traits in his character not to his liking and forbade him to enter the house. Mrs. Wills sided with the young man and her daughter against the Judge Stories of Baxter's doings spread through

stories of Baxter's doings spread through the community and on one occasion, defying the orders of the Judge, Baxter looked himself in a room in the Wills home and refused to leave. About midnight a crowd of citizens visited the home prepared to tar and feather Baxter but was kept from so doing by a son of Judge Wills, who appeared in front of the house with a gun.

The following day Baxter attempted to escape from the town, but was overtaken and thrashed by Judge Wills, upon whom he afterward made an assault with a revolver, but was prevented from doing him bodily injury by the interference of others. When Baxter was committed to jail Mrs. Wills visited him daily and brought his meals. She also furnished bail of \$1,000, employed counsel to defend him and finally paid a fine of \$500, which he was sentenced to pay upon conviction of assault and battery. At the trial Mrs. Wills testified against her husband and in favor of Baxter.

These incidents led to an estrangement between Judge Wills and his wife, who thereafter refused to speak to him, but lived in a separate room in the house and directed in writing instead of verbally what was needed for the maintenance of the household. About four months after the trial Mrs. Wills left her husband entirely and went to live with Baxter and her daughter, who in the meantime had been married. They are now said to be living at Hempstead, L. I.

CHASE ADOPTION SET ASIDE. Jury Finds That Swampscott Suicide Was Unduly Influenced by Husband.

SALEM, Mass., May 7 .- A jury in the Supreme Court this afternoon returned a verdict setting aside the adoption of De Forest Woodruff Chase by the late Mrs. Jennie P. Chase, who committed suicide at Swampscott several years ago. Mrs. Chase left on estate valued at about

\$1,250,000 and willed it to her adopted son, who was the son by a former marriage of Dr. Horace Chase, her husband. A few months after Mrs. Chase asphyxiated herself the adopted son died of a complication of diseases at his father's home in Boston, and the latter became heir to the

entire estate. An attempt was made by Mrs. Chase's brothers to show that there had been foul play in their sister's death, but after a long investigation the Court decided that it was a

investigation the Court decided that it was a case of suicide.

Then the brothers undertook to break their sister's will and alleged that Dr. Chase had forced his wife to adopt his son. The jury to-day reported that the woman had not adopted the young man of her own free will and that she had been unduly influenced by Dr. Chase in the matter. By agreement the decision on the adoption is final. The question as to the legacy of the will comes up later.

Hurried From Steamship to Train. On the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. which arrived at Quarantine last night, were Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Singer, who were taken aboard a tug and landed at the Bat-tery to eatch a train West. D. J. Palmer, tery to eaten a train west. D. J. Paimer, the father of Mrs. Singer, is ill at Willoughby, Ohio. Arthur J. Singer, a member of the firm of C. G. Gates & Co., met the party and put them on their train for the West.

18 Years on His Seventh John Roberts of 409 East Seventy-first conn Roberts of the hard Seventy-first street was sentenced yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sections to fifteen years in Sing Sing. Roberts held up a man in the street and robbed him of \$25. This is his seventh trip to jail, the other six times having been penitentiary trips.

**Baking Powder** 

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

BEWARE THE WIRETAPPER. arry Summer field is Gut of Sing Sing and

seval saund powder co., New York

William Cooke of 217 Madison street, Brooklyn, admits that he doesn't read the newspapers very closely. On April 7 he met John Saunders, who had a wiretapping

scheme to beat the poolrooms.

Cooke had \$1,000 with him and Saunders took him to a supposed poolroom. Cooke was persuaded to put his \$1,000 on Lady

Walker, running at New Orleans. Lady Walker finished second. Cooke went home to Brooklyn with a heavy heart, although Saunders had promised to let him in on a game whereby a poolroom near Forty-second street would be skinned. Cooke consulted the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and was told to let the his good thing. This happened a few days ago and Cooke told the detectives. He was referred to Capt. Lantry of the

East Fifty-first street station, this borough

He was referred to Capt. Lastry of the East Fifty-first street station, this borough Cooke had been told to bring \$2,500 this time. The place where he was to bet was a parlor floor in a respectable boarding house at 405 Lexington avenue. The gang of wiretappers rented it on Monday.

At the East Fifty-first street station Cooke was supplied with \$50 in marked money. Then he went out to meet Saunders. Capt. Lantry, with Detectives Summers and Tobin, followed close behind. The good thing was Algelone in the first race at Louisville. Saunders met Cooke at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue and led him to the turning joint. He wanted Cooke to put the whole \$2,500 on Algelone, but Cooke, following instructions, said he would only take a little flier to begin with and bet the \$50 in marked hills. As soon as he had passed the money to Saunders Capt, Lantry and the two detectives broke through the door. The room was fitted up in imitation of a poolroom. The marked money was found on a man who said he was George Richards. Saunders was found hiding in a closet. Algelone ran third.

Mr. Larry Summerfield, who has been enending some time at Ossining, concluded this visit on Saturdey, and it is understood that he has returned to this city.

PRINCETON FRELOWSHIPS.

Winners Announced at Seminary Com-mencement Exercises—44 Graduates. PRINCETON, N. J., May 7.—Commence ment exercises at Princeton Theological Seminary were continued here to-day. Of the forty-four men who were graduated twenty-five have accepted calls to various

Alumni fellowship in New Testament literature and the Archibald Robertson cholarship, together yielding \$600 for the prosecution of advanced studies—Martin Stormsand, Grand Rapids, Mich., Alms

College, 1904.

The William Henry Green fellowship, yielding \$600, conferred this year in the department of Biblical theology—William College, 1904. . Clark, Augusta, Ky., Southwestern Pres-

The Gelston Winthrop fellowship in apologetics, yielding \$600—Theron Lee, Carbondale, Pa., Lafayette College, 1904.

The Gelston Winthrop fellowship in church history, yielding \$600—Samuel J. Moore Compton, of Larne, Ireland, Royal University

of Ireland, 1904.

The Gelston Winthrop fellowship in didation and polemic theology, yielding \$600—Howell D. Davis, Oshkosh, Wis., Ripon College, 1904.

DINNER TO FREDERICK P. FISH Given by Friends of Retiring Fresident of American Telephone & Teopraph Co.

Charles F. Cutler, president of the New York Telephone Company, and Theodore N. Vail, the new president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club in honor of Frederick P. Fish, lately president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The diners were the business associates of Mr. Fish, who gathered to de him honor on the eve of his departure for Europe on a vacation trip. Mr. Fish is to continue with the company as counsel. Among those at the dinner were: George F. Baker, Alexander Cochrane, Charles A. Coffin, William N. Cohen, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr. W. Murray Crane, Zenas Crane, Edward J. Hall, Morris F. Tyler, William D. Sargent, Alexander Cameron, Henry S. Howe, George V. Leverett, Henry D. Loman, John G. Milburn, Charles Neave, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, Charles Steele, John I. Waterbury, Levi C. Weir, Robert Winsor and Encs M. Barton. president of the American Telephone and

ROPE JUMPING KILLS A GIRL. Eight-Year-Old Becky Helhoe Skipped 1,000 Times, Then Fell.

While ekipping rope with several playmates at Third avenue and Seventy-third street, Brooklyn, Becky Helhoe, 8 years old, of 7208 Third avenue, fell unconscious to the sidewalk from exhaustion. Becky had broken all records made by her young friends by skipping 1,000 times when she fell.

Tell. Dr. Stratman of the Norwegian Hospital removed the child to the Kings County Hospital, where she died at a late hour on Monday night. Heart failure had been caused by the excessive jumping.

N. Y. College Defeats Tufts in Debate Boston, May 7 .- The annual debate between New York University and Tufts College, at Medford to-night, was won by the former. The New York speakers had the pegative side on the question whether all the nations should agree that they would not intervene in the affairs of other coun-tries for the collection of public debts due their citizens. The victorious team con-sisted of John C. Brodsky, Arthur H. Lin-ouse and Charles A. Tousar.

Cornelius Bryce, who shot and killed Sdward Farley, a son of Police Lieutenant John Farley, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced for life.

Bryce, whole a stammitter, shot Farley after a quarrel over homing it become B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.

FOR LINGERIE GOWNS AND SUMMER DRESSES, A VARIETY OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY COMBINATIONS IN BOLERO AND FICHU EFFECTS, YOKES AND CHEMISETTES.

SPANISH LACE SCARFS FOR THEATRE OR SEA-SHORE WEAR. OSTRICH BOAS IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, AND FINE BOAS OF MARABOU IN PASTEL COLORINGS. ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF THE LATEST STYLES IN HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS. BOWS AND TIES, FOR WEAR WITH SHIRT-WAISTS.

JEWELED NOVELTIES.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF JEWELED NOVELTIES. INCLUDING ANTIQUE AND MODERN DESIGNS IN FESTOON NECKLACES AND COLLAR BANDS. INSET IN CORAL AND VARIOUS JEWELED EFFECTS: SCULPTURED TORTOISE SHELL AND AMBER COMBS : CARYED JET COMBS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES; MOSAIC JEWELRY, MOUNTED ON GOLD OR SILVER.

## B. Altman & Co.

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS BEING USED TO INSURE THE SECURITY AND PERFECT SAFE-KEEPING THEREOF.

THE PLACING OF ORDERS DURING THIS PERIOD FOR THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS, AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND STORED.

Wifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, Nam Fort.

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FUNERAL OF PATRICK KRENAN. Ave Ex-Mayore and Many Officials Among the Palibearers.

The funeral of Patrick Keenan, who was City Chamberlain, will take place at 8:80 o'r look this morning from his home at 258 Seven'h street. Members of the Jefferson Club, of which he was a member, will march rom the house to St. Brigid's Church at 123 Avenue B, where requiem mass will be celebrated by Father William J. Donohue The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

The pallbearers will be: ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen; Borough President John F. Aheara, Borough President Bird S. Coler, Comptroller Herman A. Metz, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles F. Murphy, John F. Carroll, John Fox, president of the Democratic Club: Baheel Commissioner Abraham Sterz, Deputy City Chamberlain, John H. Campbell, Timothy D. Sullivan, David Gideon, Robert A. Pinkerton, Judge Leonard A. Giogerich, Dr. Henry W. Berg, Benjamin Hoffman, John Halloran, Richard Croker, Jr., William Hannab, Gerald Fitzgibbon, William Teit, Congressman William Sulzer, Daniel Buckley, Abraham Rosman, Thomas Sheils and Judge Joseph E. Newburger. The pallbearers will be: ex-Mayor Hugh

OBITUARY,

OBITUARY,

Cyrus Peck, 78 years old, died at his home, si North Sixth street. Newark, yesterday, after a long illness. He was born in Osange, the son of Aaron and Miranda Pierson Peck. in 1848 he began work in a wholesale shoe house in New York. Six years later he became treasurer of the New Jersey Express Compeny, which subsequently marged with the Adams Express Company. Later Mr. Peck went to the Continental Insurance Company of New York. In 1848 he was appointed assistant secretary, from which position he was invocit to save the was appointed assistant secretary, from which position he was invocit to save the company of New York. In 1848 he was appointed assistant secretary, from which position he was invocit to save the was appointed assistant secretary, from which certain he company, but remained in the directorate. He was prominent in Newark educational and church affairs, and was a member of the Essex County Park Commission from 1864 till 1906, and part of the time he was its president. He was one of the incorporators of the City Trust Company of Newark, and he was incorporators of the City Trust Company of Newark, and he can be a company of Newark. The save of the Mary Picton Halsey, daughter of the Rev. John Halsey of Elizabeth, in 1853. His wife and two daughters and two sons survive him.

Joseph Applegate, the founder of the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company



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